

be seen (in several parts of the records) how much of the hostility of the others was centred upon them. It was especially acute towards Dan, since it happened that his father took a particular interest in the school, and came in to see it more often than any other parent.

Martin's enmity to Tommy is very interesting. Tommy was the only child of Martin's own age and size, at the time. He himself showed very little hostility to Martin, and gave him hardly any cause for jealousy other than his mere presence. I have no doubt that Martin was extremely jealous of all the other children, and disliked the older and stronger ones as well because of their having teased him a little. He would never play with any of them, and never took any active notice of them, but tried always to keep one of the adults exclusively to himself. He seldom dared show open hostility to the older children, however. But as Tommy was then the smallest and most peaceable, Martin ventured to pour out some of his general hostility on to Tommy's innocent head.

Benjie's response at the time when he heard Mrs. I. call Dan "darling" is worth attention (9.12.24). "Speaking to Dan, Mrs. I. called him 'darling'. Benjie at once said, 'Why don't you call me that?' Mrs. I. replied, 'But I often do.' Benjie then said to Cecil, 'I don't like you, Cecil. I'll get a gun and shoot you dead.'" He thus turned his anger on to another and irrelevant child who happened to be near, although it must really have been Dan towards whom he felt hostile at the moment. But presumably he imagined Dan to be in Mrs. I.'s special favour just then, and so dared not attack him with her standing near. But he had to have some vent for feeling.

This incident, and Martin's enmity to Tommy,

both illustrate very simply the general mental mechanism of *displacement*—the displacement of a feeling-impulse from its immediate object on to another (less dangerous) one. I hope to show that this mechanism is of the greatest general importance in the social development of young children.

These are children who show little if any open hostility to the new baby in their own family—and much less than the average to other children generally. When one studies the total behaviour of such a child, one finds a variety of reasons for this, such as home circumstances, earlier